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EDITORIALS BY JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

## A World's Concernment

WHEN Christianity was first proclaimed in Rome it was met with a fury which has made a dark page in history ever since. But it gained headway under persecution and within five centuries paganism was formally banished. Even the terrible Goth, Alaric, accepted Christianity. Its growth since has taken in the civilized world. Its central stations have been in Europe; and in wonderful sermons and books learned writers and speakers have drawn glorified pictures of its progress and made estimates of the near coming of the time when all the world would accept it; when universal peace would be ushered in and nations would learn war no more. Lovingly devout men and women have repeated the prophecy:

"For unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder, and His name shall be called 'Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God; the Everlasting Father; the Prince of Peace.'"

Especial emphasis has been laid upon the last four words—"The Prince of Peace" as especially describing the character of Him whom all men were expected soon to bow before.

But, just now, in Europe, in the very center of enlightenment, a war is raging in its second year, before the horrors of which the iron legions that Scipio and the great Julius led to victory would have recoiled in fear.

Has Christianity spent its forces and failed?

Was its mission merely to enlighten men to invent new and more fearful means of destruction, and to so chill their sensibilities that they, instead of being shocked at war's atrocities, would exult in them, and gloat over their accomplishments in perfecting the science of wholesale murder?

Has it not that look in Belgium, in Poland, in the bloody trenches all the way from France to Byzantium; in the deep sea beneath unsuspecting ships; over fearful cities where are congregated millions of helpless women and little children?

We can, through the pall, discern the plans of rulers who are striking for power; for the rule of the land and the sea, to gain more territory and the control of the world's commerce and trade; but as yet we cannot, through the bloody spray which fills the air, see what the other plan is, that which designates unseen hands to set the stage and unheard voices to call the acts of the unparalleled tragedy.

But let us hope that in its scope the purpose is to awaken the higher attributes of the masses; to impress upon them the truth that inasmuch as when wars come their lives have to pay the utmost penalties, of right they should have a voice in deciding whether a war is or is not necessary; and to impress upon all mankind the truth that, while the world's history is little more than a his-

tory of the world's wars, most of which have been utterly unnecessary, there must be a better way than through war to settle the differences between nations; that the old prophecy may be finally fulfilled through the reign of "The Prince of Peace."

## Preparedness

WE are informed that those in authority have prepared a plan for increasing the navy, the army and the national guard, which the president approves, and which will involve a vast expenditure of money. That the object behind it is to better prepare the people against attack.

The country will applaud anything which goes to drawing new safeguards around the republic.

But the danger of assault from without are remote, while there are serious dangers near. What do our statesmen propose to do to meet those dangers? Is there any program for the creation of a great merchant marine and to keep it in active work after its creation? Our country depends upon unlimited trade for its advancement; the need of owning its own express wagons for the delivery of its goods is intensified from the fact that most of what we have to sell is cheap and bulky.

Are any factories closed because of the impossibility of competing with the half slave pauper labor of foreign lands? If so, are any preparations being made to arrest the wrong?

If a farmer is wise who builds a strong fence to keep from his ripening harvest the half-starved stock of his neighbor, is not a government wise that imitates his example?

Is the present policy to take from the frontiersman any valuable find that he may make of oil, or timber, or coal, or forest, or water power, to be continued?

Are any preparations being made to give more idle men employment?

Preparedness against what may threaten from without is good, but it is better to be prepared against anything sinister which may threaten us at home.

Indeed, it is not half as necessary to put a lock on the outside door for fear of possible thieves, as to see that the children in the house are properly clothed and fed.

## Sailors And Soldiers

THE New York Times points out that it would not be an impossible task for this country, in the event of war to swiftly supply all the needed ships and war munitions, but the trouble would be in securing men trained in the handling of ships, and in the duties of soldiers.

In former times when we had a merchant marine there was no trouble in securing men for ships of war from the merchant and fishing fleets.

So far as merchant ships are concerned, that need should begin to be filled at at once and our schools should at once begin the elementary training of soldiers.

In this the states should no longer wait on congress to move, but the state governments should so readjust the routine pursued in the

schools as to include military training for boys of sixteen years and more. The schools would cost but a trifle more with this change made, and before five years the wonder of the people would be, why the plan was not sooner adopted.

The changes physically and the bearing of the boys would be so great that each parent would approve.

Then with each autumn there could be annual state encampments, where the boys would learn the duties of camp life, and maneuvers on a large scale under regular army officers would give the boys clear ideas of how armies are organized and handled in war.

We would be glad to see Utah inaugurate such a system. It would supply such an object lesson as, we are sure, would cause all the surrounding states to initiate the same system, and the militia problem in the states would in a few years be solved.

While our statesmen are considering the best methods to insure the republic against attack, or of defending it in the event of attack, there is one manifest fact which they never should lose sight of. Should a war come, it would be as it was in 1861; the young and brave of the whole land would have to meet it and every sentiment of prudence, economy, affection and sound judgment would favor their being so prepared as to put all their faculties in such form as would enable them to draw around them every possible protection and when a crisis came to be able to use their brains, their hands, their eyes and muscles to the very best advantage.

Had this been the rule for fifteen years prior to 1861, we doubt whether that war would ever have been precipitated.

Fifty years has passed since the lips of the last cannon of that war grew cold, and we can afford to be candid in referring to it.

The men of the south had grown to believe that with their familiarity with the use of guns they could sweep over the farmers and shopkeepers of the north and decide the war before the north had gathered the strength to resist them. No vision of what the army of the Potomac, or the army of the Tennessee or the army of the Cumberland, or the army of the Mississippi would be ever came to them. Their thought was repeated by the Germans last year when they made their first drive upon Paris and the north-west ports of France—to make such a conquest as would bring peace before their antagonists were ready.

If any attack is made upon us in the next three years, that same thought of a furious and decisive assault so terrible that it will compel the great republic to accept a humiliating peace, will be behind it.

Of course it would fail, but the object should be to meet it with the least possible loss of our people's lives.

But for the future the preparations should be begun in our schools at once. It would need but small changes in the curriculum of the schools and add very little to their expense. Once begun and faithfully pursued for ten years, the army of men